



A Novel Gene Therapy For Rett Syndrome Through Reactivation Of The Silent X Chromosome

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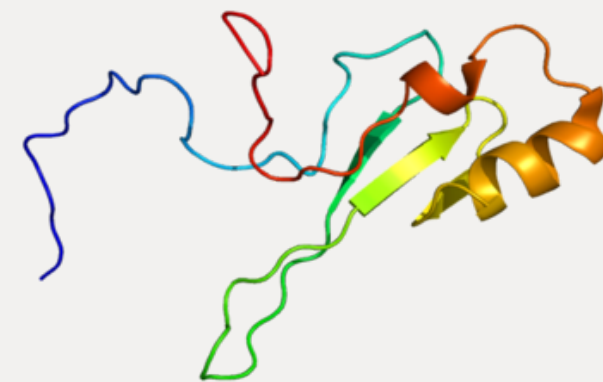


Rett Syndrome

- **Devastating progressive neurodevelopmental disorder**
- **Affects approximately 1 in 10,000 girls**
- **Loss of developmental milestones around 6-18 months of age, followed by progressive loss of motor and cognitive function**
- **Current treatment limited to managing symptoms**

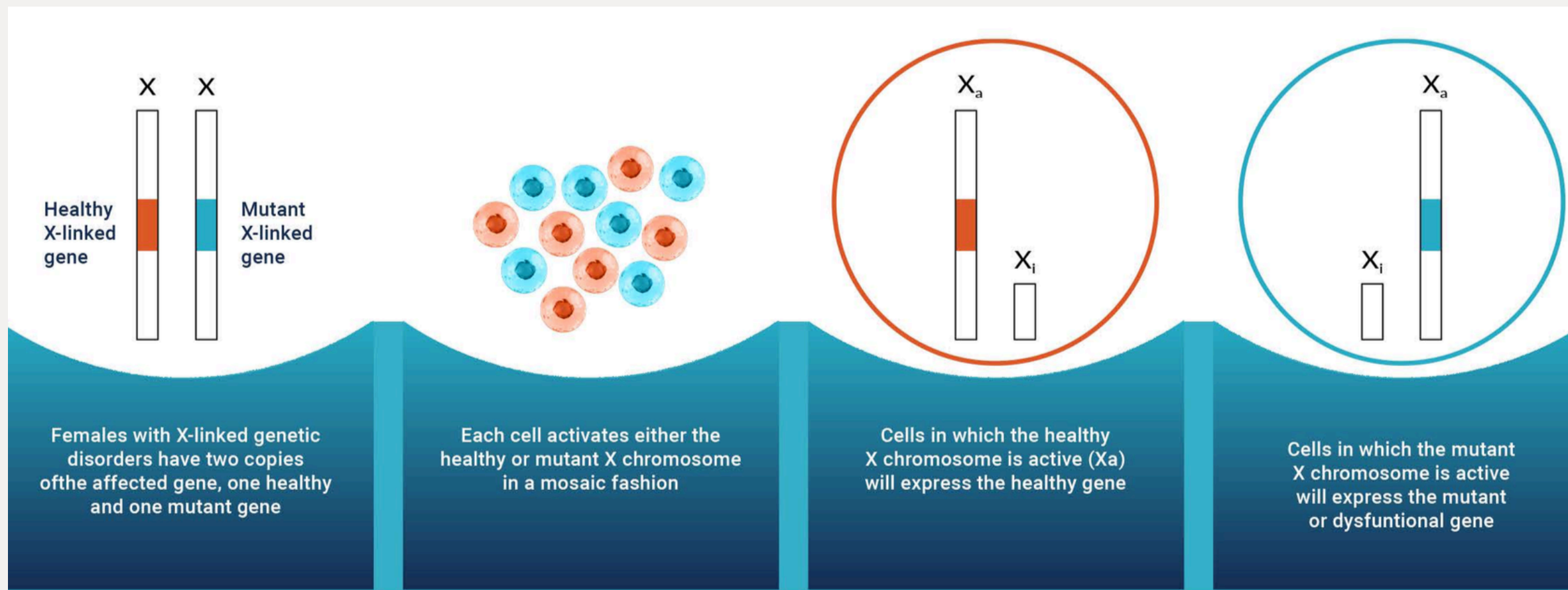
Methyl CpG Binding Protein 2 (MeCP2)

- **Loss of function mutations in MeCP2 cause Rett Syndrome**
- **Ubiquitously expressed transcription factor**
- **Broadly regulates gene expression**
- **MeCP2 gene is located on X chromosome (Xq28)**
- **Gene Replacement strategies are difficult as overexpression is a major concern**

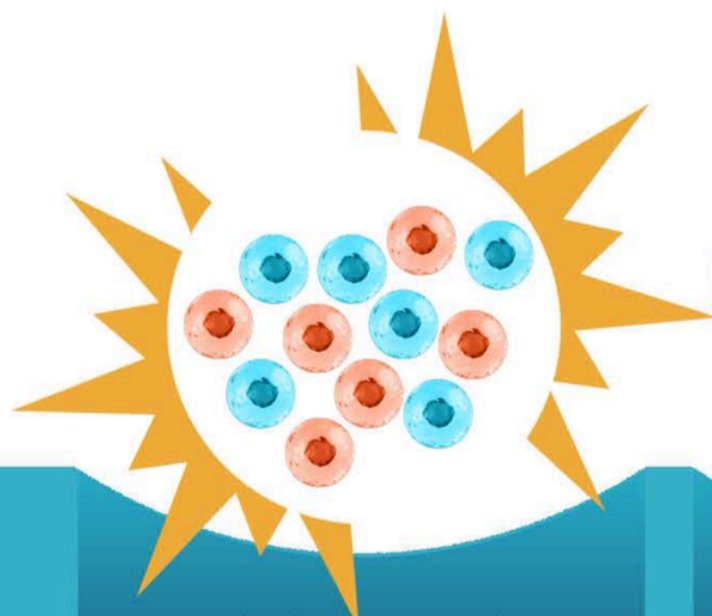


MeCP2 Protein

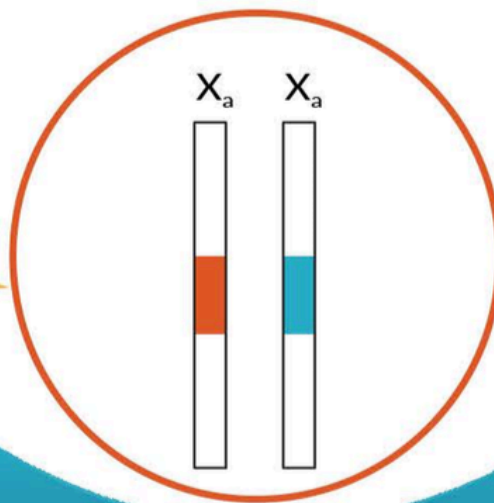
X Reactivation as Therapeutic Strategy for Treatment of X-linked Disorders in Females



X Reactivation as Therapeutic Strategy for Treatment of X-linked Disorders in Females



X-reactivation therapy activates the silenced X chromosome in each cell



Each cell then expresses both the healthy and the mutant X chromosome



Cells that were previously healthy still express one copy of functional gene, and cells that previously expressed the mutant gene now also express one copy of functional gene

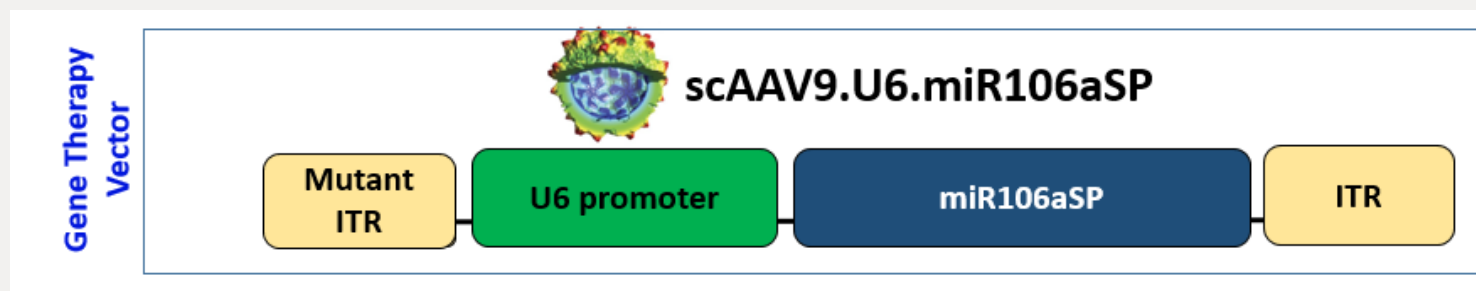
X Reactivation as Therapeutic Strategy for Treatment of X-linked Disorders in Females

- X inactivation less rigid than previously thought, many genes were shown to be expressed by both alleles in females
- Angelman Syndrome as POC that long non-coding RNA mediated silencing can be reversed
- 10+ years studies in mechanisms of X inactivation
- Discovery of miR106a as major regulator of X inactivation identified through different screening methods



Sanchita Bhatnagar, PhD UVA – now UC Davis

AAV9.miR106aSP As Gene Therapy Approach for X Reactivation



- miR106a knockout mice do not display any disease phenotype (Ventura et al, Cell 2008) and unpublished data from Meyer lab
- X reactivation allows expression of MeCP2 from the endogenous locus with all regulatory elements present

MeCP2 Transcription And Expression Regulation Is Diverse

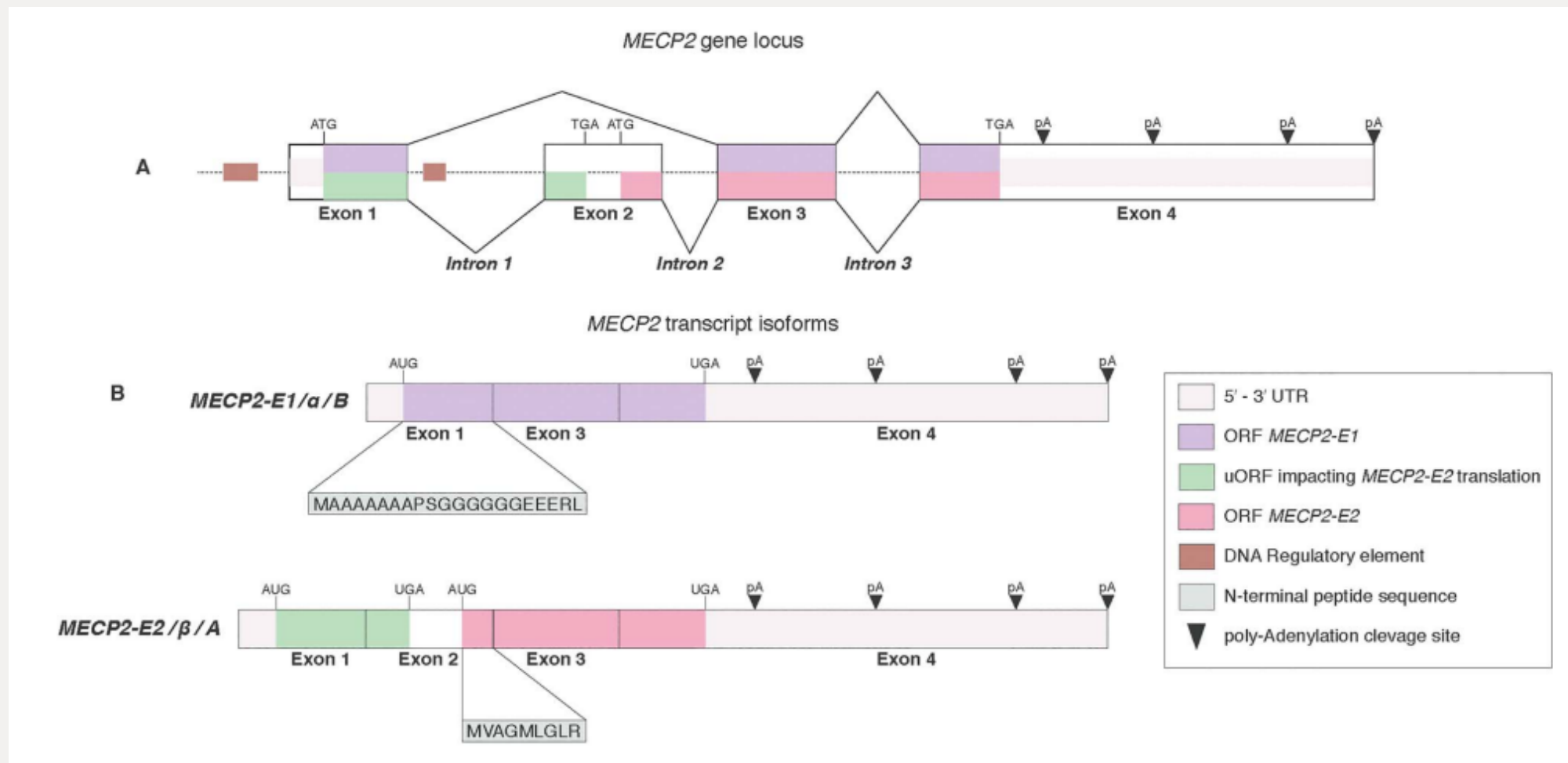


Figure from Carvalho Rodrigues et al, Human Molecular Genetics, 2020

Predicted and Confirmed Protein and miR Binding Sites in MeCP2 3'UTR

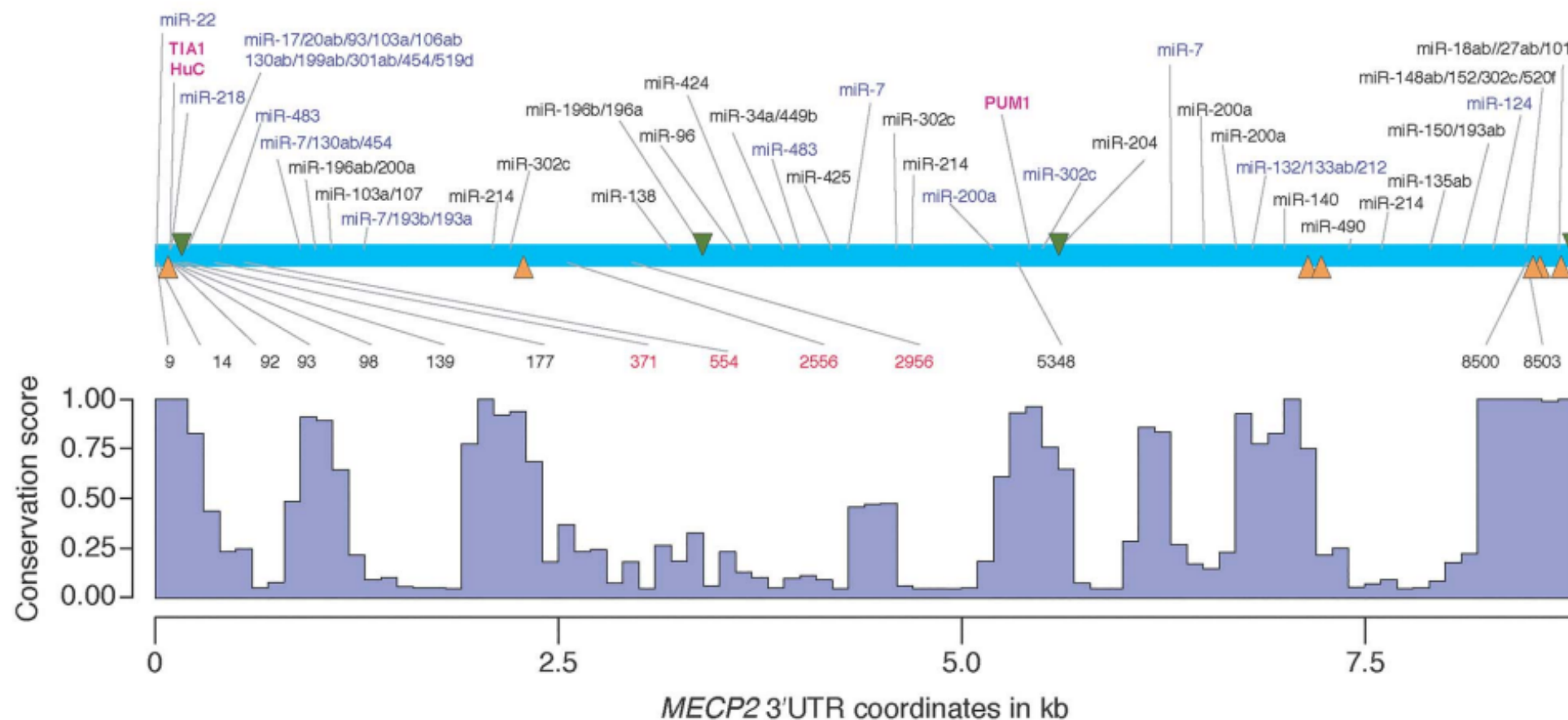


Figure from Carvalho Rodrigues et al, Human Molecular Genetics, 2020

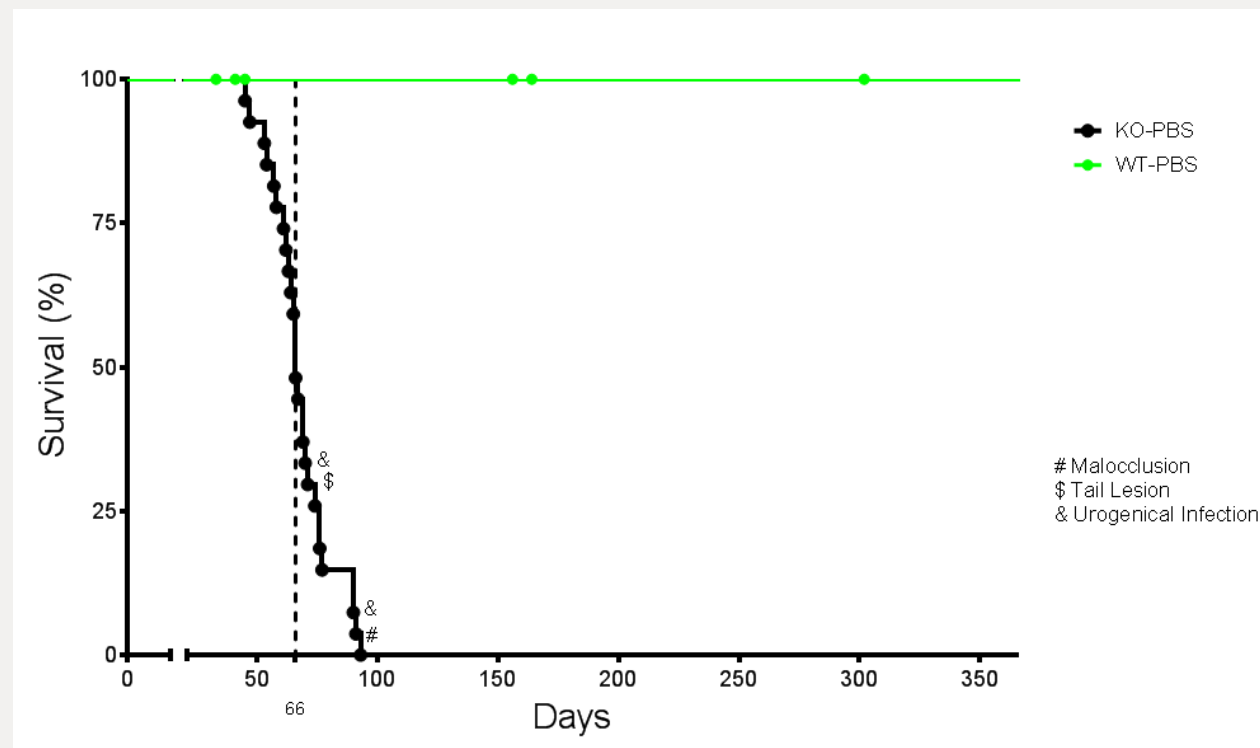
Mouse Models Available for Rett Syndrome

- Standard mouse model for studying Rett Syndrome: “Bird” Male KO mouse
- Males only have one X chromosome; all cells carry a deletion of MeCP2

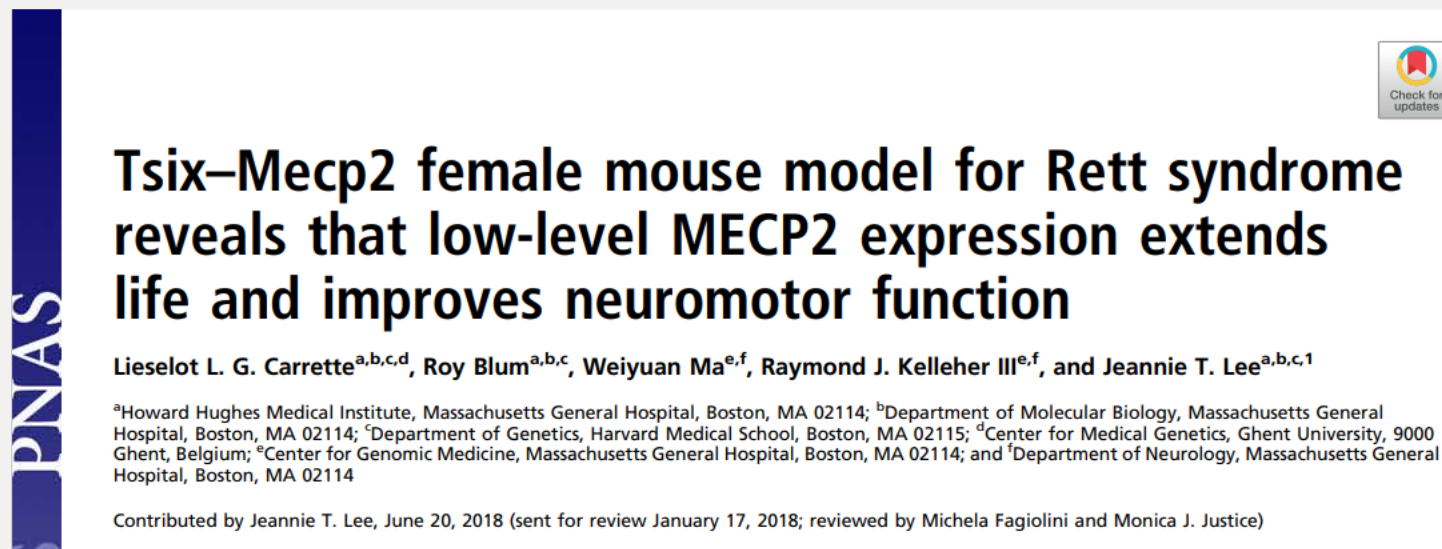


(Guy *et al.* 2007 Nature)

- Severe, reduced survival, behavioral abnormalities
- Can't be used to test X reactivation

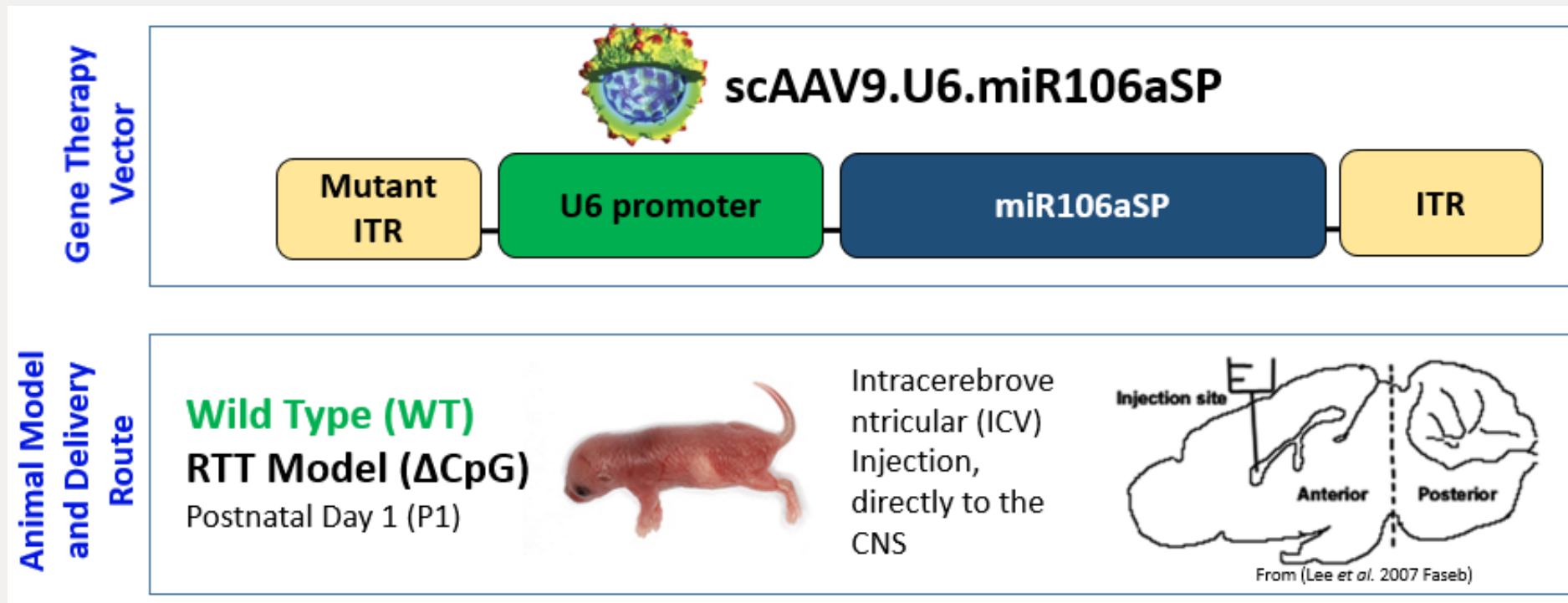


Tsix-MeCP2 Mouse Model Represents the Worst-Case Scenario Female Patient



- **X Chromosome with MeCP2 KO active in all cells**
- **Healthy MeCP2 gene present on the silent X chromosome in all cells**
- **Genetic POC that X reactivation can impact MeCP2 loss of function disease phenotype**
- **Mouse model also available with MeCP2-GFP reporter gene on silent X chromosome**

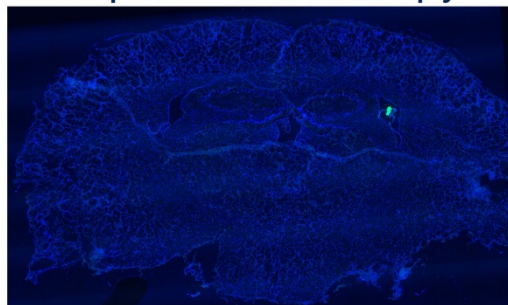
Study Design for Testing of Efficacy of scAAV9.miR106aSP



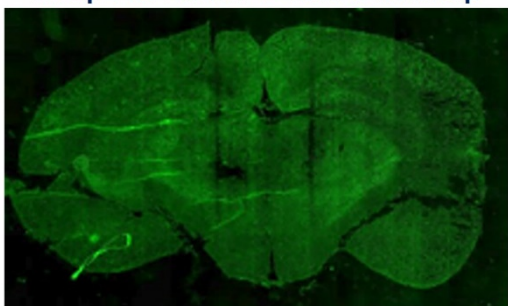
- Postnatal day 1 or 2 injections to optimally mimic AAV9 transduction patterns seen in larger animal species
- Single-Dose POC efficacy study followed by dose-response (currently ongoing)

scAAV9.miR106aSP Allows Widespread X-Reactivation Throughout Mouse Brain

Mecp2-GFP/XIST+/- aav9-empty



Mecp2-GFP/XIST+/- aav9-miR106sp



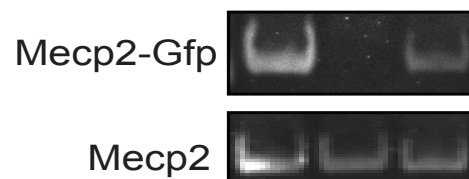
Dose: 5.5×10^{10} vg/animal AAV9.miR106sp

Brain cross section showing widespread re-activation of MeCP2-GFP expression throughout the entire brain

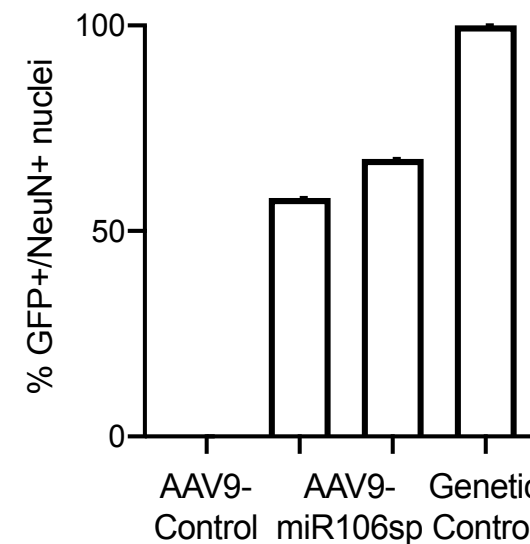
- Reporter Mouse carries MeCP2-GFP fusion gene on constitutively silent chromosome
- MeCP2-GFP fusion protein is only expressed when silent X Chromosome gets activated

BRAIN

1. Genetic Control
2. AAV9 empty
3. AAV9 miR106sp

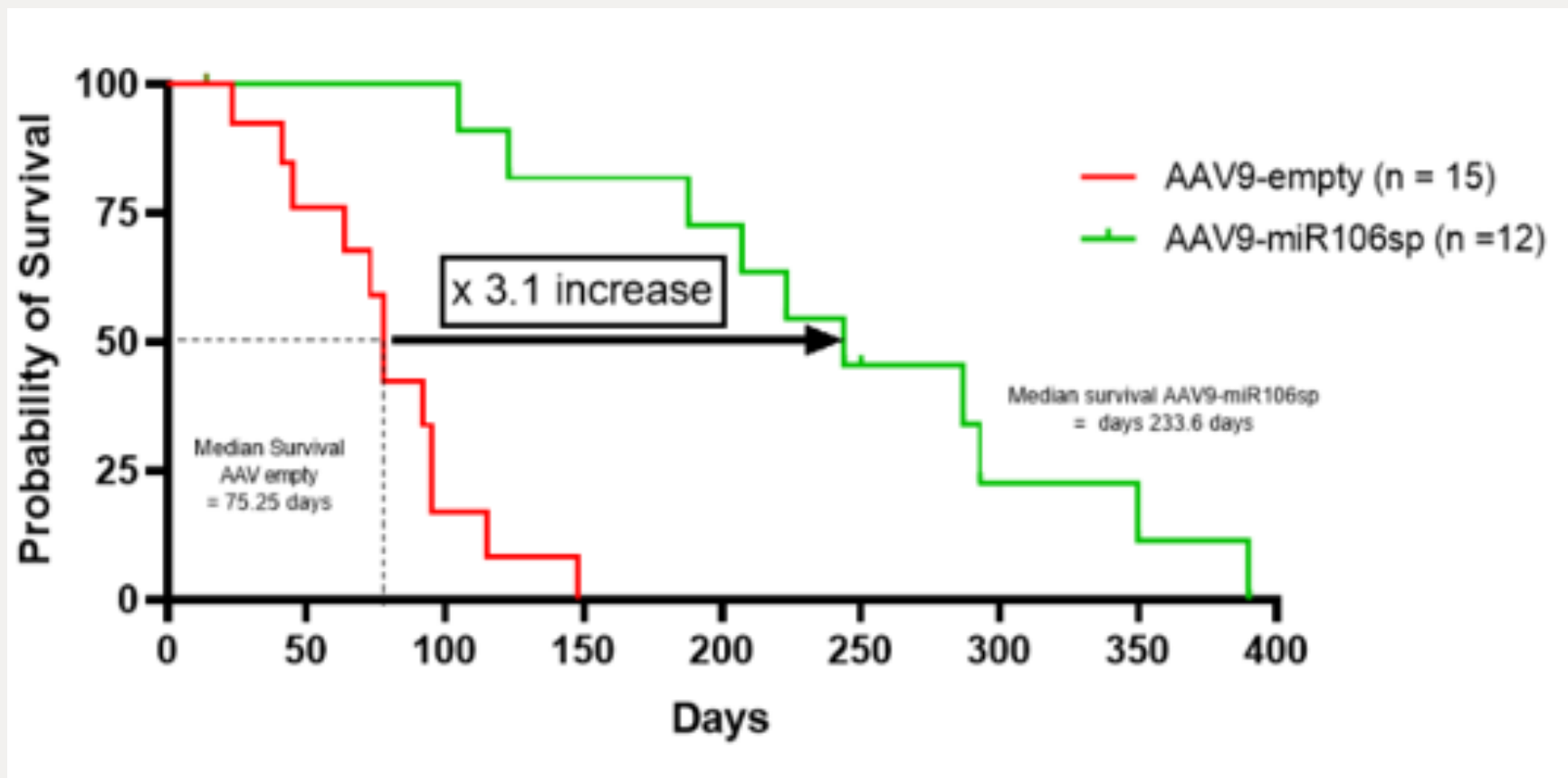


Western Blot confirms expression of MeCP2-GFP fusion protein in AAV9.miR106sp treated animals



Fluorescent cell sorting from cortical suspensions show >50% of neurons reactivated the silenced X chromosome at 5.5×10^{10} vg/animal

scAAV9.miR106aSP Significantly Increased Survival

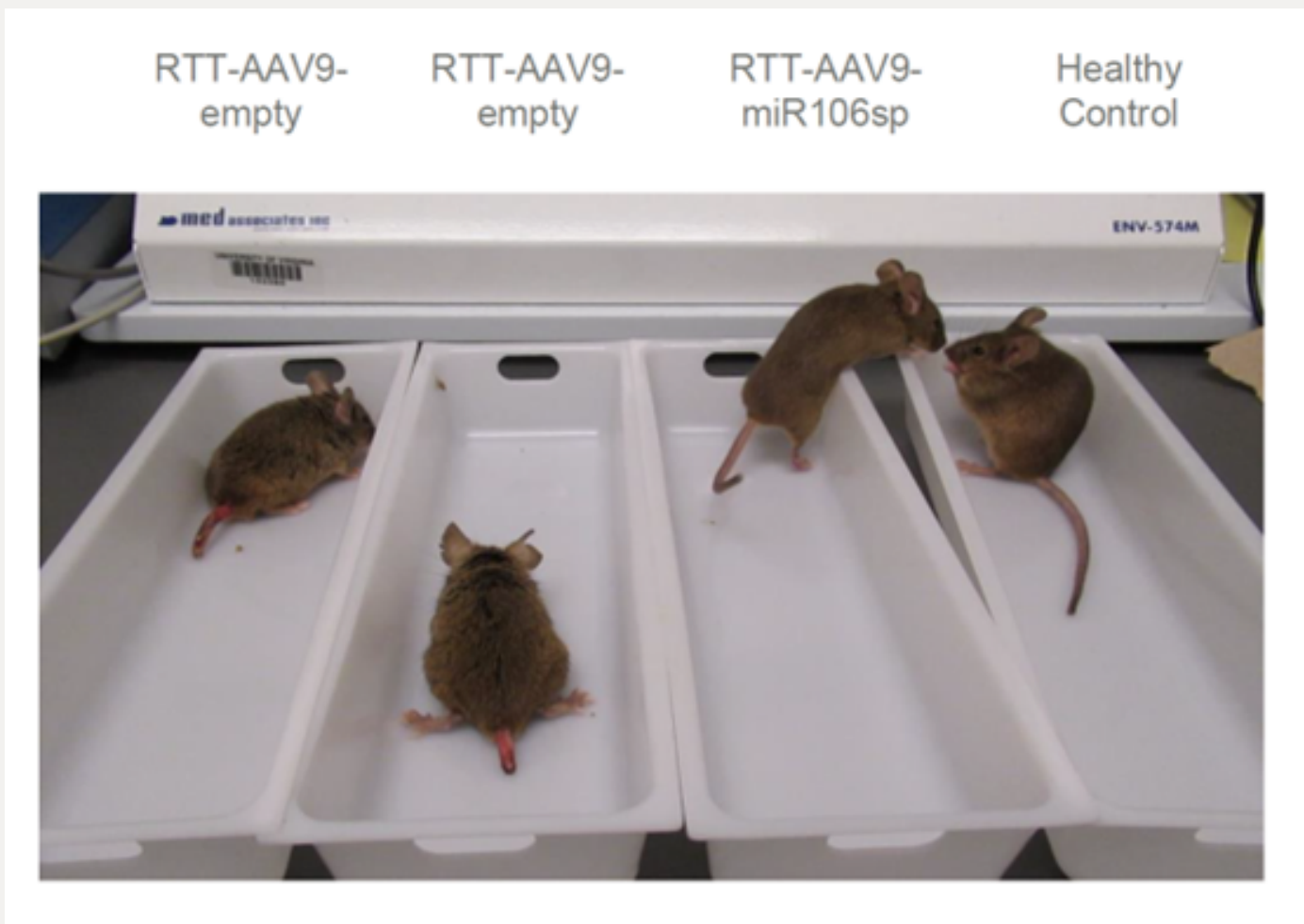


- Median survival increased from 75 days to 234 days

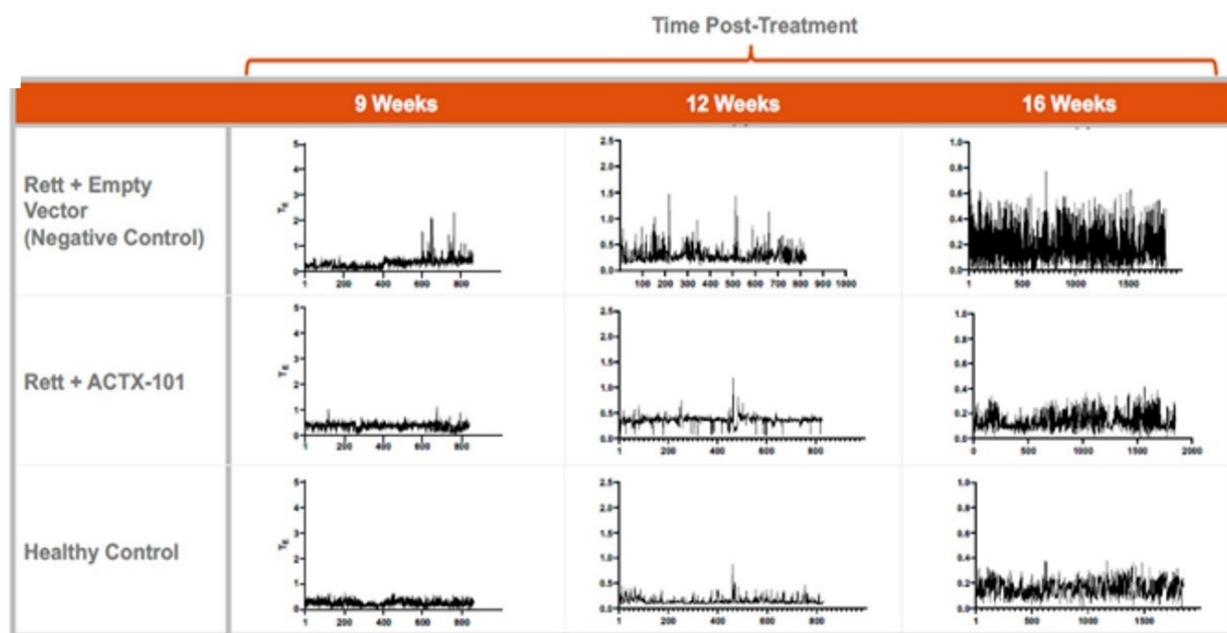
scAAV9.miR106aSP Strongly Impacted Behavior and Physical Health



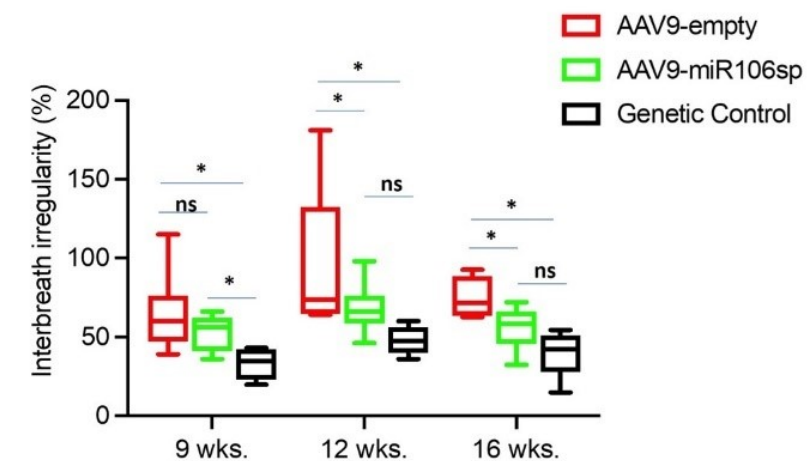
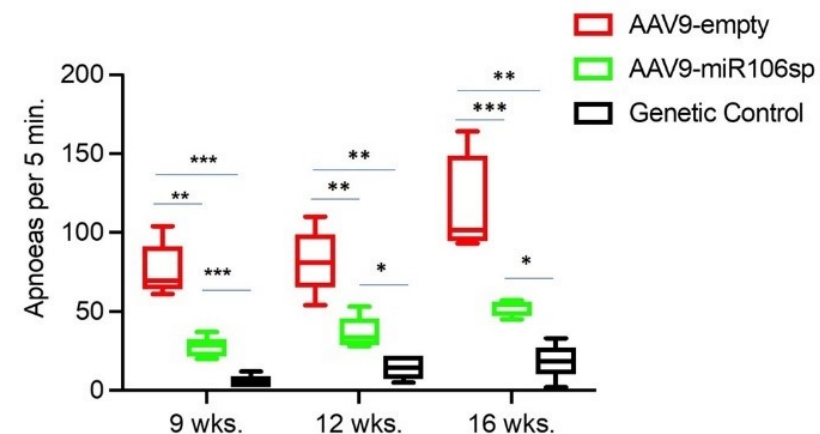
scAAV9.miR106aSP Strongly Impacted Behavior and Physical Health



scAAV9.miR106aSP Strongly Impacted Abnormal Breathing Patterns

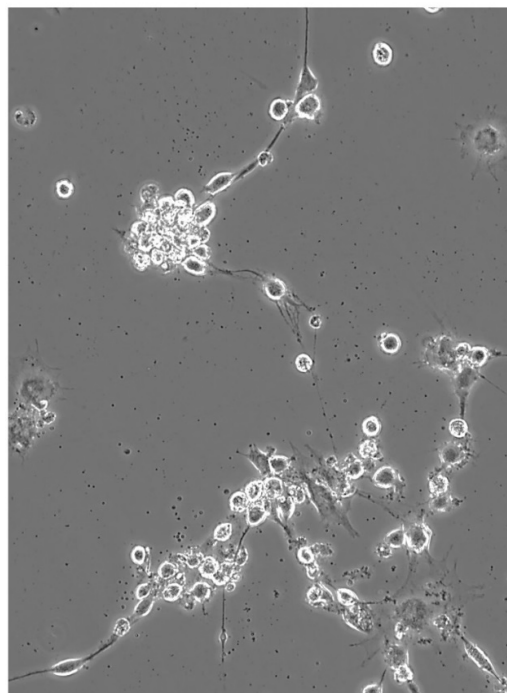


- Both apneas and inter-breath irregularity significantly improved

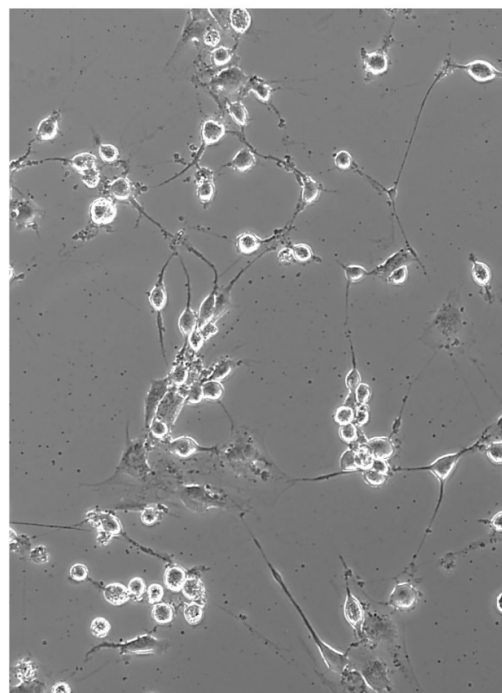


scAAV9.miR106aSP Shows Beneficial Effects on Soma Size, Neurite Length/Number In Two Independent In Vitro Models

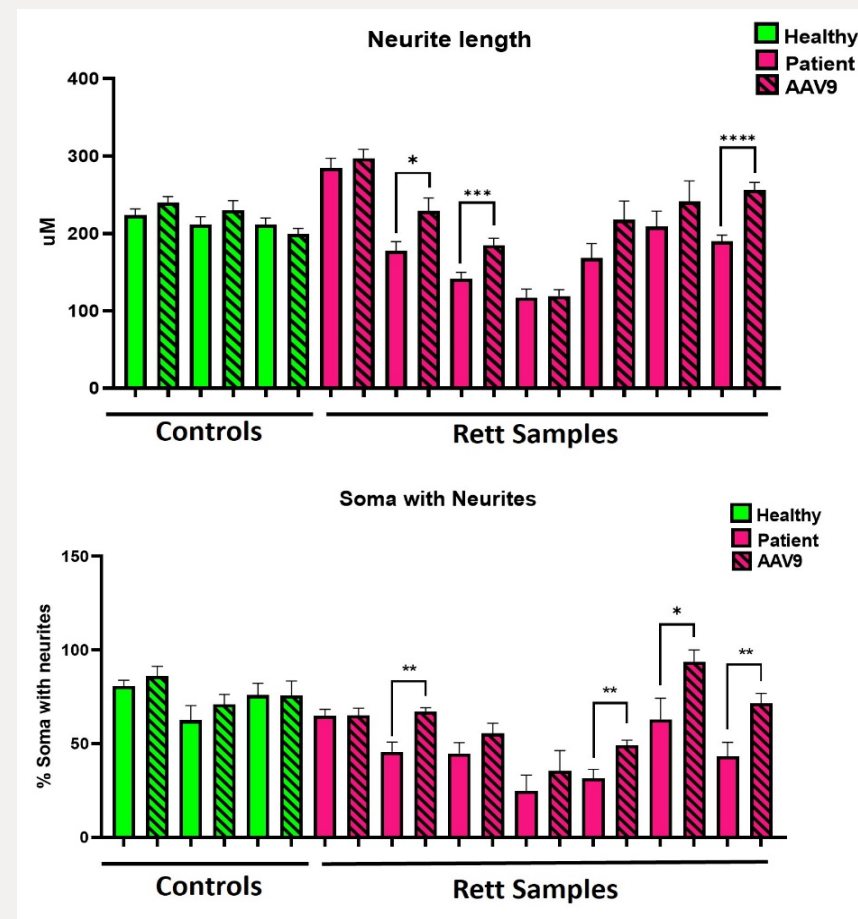
AAV9 empty



AAV9.mir106sp



- Rett patient neurons made from skin fibroblasts respond to miR106aSP treatment
- Rett iPSC derived neurons show MeCP2 re-expression, increased soma size, increased branching and normalized electrophysiological properties



scAAV9.miR106aSP Treatment Is Safe And Well Tolerated In Mice And Non-human Primates At Wide Dose-Range Up To 6 Months Post Injection

Dose Response Expression / Safety Study in Wild Type Mice	Pilot Safety Study in Wild Type Non-Human Primates
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3 doses under evaluation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">2×10^{10} vg/animal6×10^{10} vg/animal1.8×10^{11} vg/animalOver 30 female animals per dose enrolledAnimals sacrificed at 1-, 3- and 6-months post injection <p>No difference observed in weights, phenotype and behavior up to 6 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Two 4-year-old Rhesus Macaque female NHPs<ul style="list-style-type: none">6×10^{13} vg/animalLumbar puncture CSF deliveryFollowed by Trendelenburg tilting4 months in life <p>No clinical or pathology findings Full GLP Tox Study pending</p>



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Thank You & Questions

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